FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 021 *1 February 1982*

ARGENTINA

President Galtieri Speaks on Country's Future B 1
Chilean Reply on Treaty Cancellation Received B 1
Argentine Journalist Expelled From Chile B 2
Radical Politician Says Country Near 'Rebellion' B 2
[HERALD 27 Jan]
Oil, Electricity Production Reported B 2

BOLIVIA

President Reportedly Considers Resigning C 1
Resignation Denied C 1
Anez Denies Rumors of Imminent Revolt C 1
General Anez Escapes Explosion at Home C 2
Failed Assassination Attempt C 2
Interior Minister Denies Death Squad Exists C 2
Death Squad Claims Attacks C 2
Release of Plane Seized by Nicaragua Sought C 3
Foreigners Without Documents To Be Expelled C 3
Tordoya Appointed Armed Forces Chief of Staff C 3

CHILE

Note Sent on Denouncement of 1972 Treaty E 1
Regrets Cancellation E 1
Catholic Church Scores Priests Arrest E 1

COLOMBIA

Further Reportage on Colombian Hijacking F 1
Hijacker to Cuba F 1
Jet Returns, Captain Comments F 1
Army Statement F 1
Foreign Minister on C.A. Mutual Defense Pact F 2
President Turbay Denounces Arms Race F 2

ECUADOR

President Oswaldo Hurtado Speaks to Nation G 1
President Postpones Trip Due to Cabinet Crisis G 2
New Defense Minister Pledges Support for Democracy G 3
New PCD Leader Views CFP, Government Cooperation G 3

PARAGUAY

Border Closed to Argentine Fuel Shipments [HERALD 23 Jan] H 1
Closure of LA REPUBLICA Termed 'Irrevocable' [ABC COLOR 10 Jan] H 1

MEXICO

Talk With USSR on Oil Swap Involving Cuba, Spain M 1
Guatemalan Fishing Boat Detained Off Coast M 1

PANAMA

Columnist Wary of Move Toward USSR, PRC Ties [LA PRENSA 31 Jan] N 1
Acting Labor Minister Denies Agreement With Cuba [CRITICA 27 Jan] N 2
Repression Against University Officials Charged N 2
ALASEI Officials Given Diplomatic Status N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

FMLN High Command Addresses Letter to Reagan [Radio Venceremos] P 1
Duarte Says Power Cannot Be Negotiated P 2
Majano Calls for Dialogue Before Elections P 3
Defense Minister on Ilopango Attack on Air Force P 4
FMLN Director Praises Ilopango Attack [Radio Venceremos] P 4
Interview With Operation Leader [Radio Venceremos] P 4
Planning Minister Sees Brighter Outlook in 1982 P 5
Assembly Candidates Must Campaign at Own Risk P 6
FMLN Reports First Council of People's Power [Radio Farabundo Marti] P 7
Clandestine Radio Views New Honduras Government [Radio Farabundo Marti] P 7

GUATEMALA

Foreign Minister Sees Intervention in Area P 7

NICARAGUA

Ortega Stresses Desire for Respectful Relations P 8
Foreign Ministry Communique on U.S. Statement P 8
Suazo Cordova Inauguration Viewed With Optimism P 9
Commander Wheelock Accuses CTN of Treason P 10
Government Publicly Reprimands LA PRENSA P 11
Germans Note Existence of Political Pluralism P 11

CUBA

Rodriguez Discusses Secret Meeting With Haig Q 1
Havana Cites FMLN Letter to President Reagan Q 2
Columnist Comments on U.S. Drug Traffic Charges Q 2
Havana Announces Landing of Hijacked Plane Q 3
CEMA Meeting Closes, Castro Receives Delegates Q 3

CARIBBEAN

HAITI

Rebel Leader Claims 176 Government Deaths S 1

TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

Venezuelan Guardsmen Fire Shots at Trinidadians S 1

PRESIDENT GALTIERI SPEAKS ON COUNTRY'S FUTURE

PY270007 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1525 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Rio Santiago Naval Base, 23 Jan (NA) -- President Leopoldo Galtieri restated today that improvement in the economic, social and political sectors will not be seen immediately, but that he is nevertheless "optimistic about the future since despite the difficulties the country continues to develop with the joint effort of all citizens."

He rejected the possible establishment of an official political party. Answering a question he said: "You should not believe in witches, politically, nothing can be done through a decree.

Galtieri made these statements today after a ceremony in which his wife christened the missile launcher corvette "Espora."

On this opportunity, and after an official denied that the president or commander in chief of the Navy Adm Jorge Anaya had intentions of talking with journalists, Galtieri agreed to meet with media representatives.

On this occasion he was also asked about the objectives of the letter which the Argentine Government sent to Cardinal Antonio Samore, Pope John Paul II's representative in the mediation over the border conflict with Chile. He answered that it "served to reassert the national position in the mediation in defense of the sovereignty over the Atlantic."

When asked whether there would be announcements on the government's achievements soon, Galtieri stated that that "is a very subjective question. What do you mean by soon? If you mean when will the improvements in the economic, social and political sectors start, I tell you they will not occur immediately, in our lives nothing happens immediately."

He pointed out: "We hope to achieve our objectives for the benefit of all Argentine citizens, but we must have the necessary patience while persisting in the effort and we need time, persistance in the effort and patience to be able to see the results."

Galtieri was also asked whether he would allow the youth to prepare for politics. He answered that they should "start getting well prepared because they are going to participate in politics. They should start getting consciously prepared by starting to study and read about the Argentine political and social evolution."

He added that they should read "all the documents which are the true treasures of the nation, starting with the Argentine Constitution, followed by other expressions which mark the national life style."

At the end of the meeting he voiced his pleasure "on having attended the launching of this ship because it marks the beginning of another series of launchings which will allow all our sailors to guard our sovereign south Atlantic."

CHILEAN REPLY ON TREATY CANCELLATION RECEIVED

PY292123 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] San Martin Palace has confirmed reports from Chile stating that that country has delivered its answer to the Argentine note issued last week.

It must be recalled that in the mentioned note the Argentine Government announced its decision to denounce the treaty on controversies signed in 1972.

Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez explained that the Chilean answer was delivered to the Argentine Ambassador Gen Jose Montes in Santiago.

ARGENTINE JOURNALIST EXPELLED FROM CHILE

PY261743 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Mendoza, 26 Jan (NA) -- A local newspaper has reported that the Chilean Government has expelled an Argentine journalist for being "a nuisance for the journalistic practice in Santiago.

Mendoza's evening newspaper EL ANDINO reports that Guillermo Martinez Anzorena is the person who reportedly complained to the Argentine Embassy in Chile.

According to the newspaper, he also sent notes to the Argentine Newspaper Owners Association (ADEPA) and to the Rural Newspaper Association (ADIRA) in order to "explain the true circumstances and reasons why he was expelled from Chile."

The Argentine journalist had worked for several news media in Mendoza and for the official news agency TELAM.

RADICAL POLITICIAN SAYS COUNTRY NEAR 'REBELLION'

PY280205 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 27 Jan 82 p 9

[Text] (NA) -- Former national deputy for the Radical Party Raul Alfonsin yesterday advised the armed forces to go back "to barracks as soon as possible and to return power to the people" since "otherwise the failure will be even greater", and warned that "We Argentines are on the brink of rebellion."

Popular demands must be channeled through the political parties as well as through workers' unions, professional and businessmen's associations, Alfonsin said, in order "not to destroy the possibilities of rebuilding democracy" since, he warned, "if the regular politicians, such as we, are not there then the irregulars of politics will come up."

In an interview with the press, the leader of the "Renewal and Change" branch of the Radical Party described what he called "the saddest and most unfortunate crisis of Argentina", backing his statements with statistical figures and describing the multi-party grouping "as the best way to return to democracy."

"If the military wish to return to democracy as much as they declare, they do," he said, "the first thing they must do is to seek a basis of compromise to work out with the multi-party grouping. This point of compromise, the politician said, must be founded on respect for the rights of the people, the unions and students, as well as changing course in the economy."

OIL, ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION REPORTED

PY250150 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2203 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Summary] Buenos Aires, 30 Jan (TELAM) -- According to a report released today by the Energy Secretariat, 1981 oil extraction was 0.9 percent higher than the 1980 figure while the 1981 electricity output decreased 1.3 percent. In 1981 28,824,300 cubic meters of oil was produced against 28,556,200 cubic meters in 1980. The 1981 electricity output reached 35,262,829 mwh against 35,725,860 in 1980.

PRESIDENT REPORTEDLY CONSIDERS RESIGNING

PY300210 Paris AFP in Spanish 0127 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Lima, 29 Jan (AFP) -- Travellers from La Paz mentioned here today that Bolivian President Gen Celso Torrelio Villa may possibly resign.

It seems that Torrelio has made this decision because he is disappointed with the failure of his finance minister, Col Javier Alcoreza Melgarejo, to obtain favorable results from the negotiations that he carried out in Geneva to obtain a $1 billion loan from European banks in order to put Bolivia's deteriorating economy on its feet.

The sources stated that an urgent meeting of the military high command was called as soon as it was learned in La Paz that Alcoreza's mission had failed.

Moreover, the sources added that rumors are circulating in La Paz about an imminent military coup in Santa Cruz headed by Gen Lucio Anez Rivera, who last August headed a rebellion that caused President Luis Garcia Meza to resign.

These rumors, the sources said, are to be added to a situation in which there is a lack of food and medicines in La Paz and other Bolivian cities.

Even soft drinks and beer have disappeared from the shops and some pharmacies have closed because they do not have sufficient merchandise. This has caused strong protests from the public and the ever-increasing fear of the owners of the establishments, the sources reported.

Resignation Denied

PY301803 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] The Informations Ministry this morning released a communique categorically denying press reports about the possible resignation of President Celso Torrelio Villa.

The communique states: In the face of reports released in Lima by the news agency AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE about the possible resignation of President Maj Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, the Information Ministry hereby categorically denies those rumors. It adds: The purpose is none other than to create confusion and uncertainty inside and outside the country. President Torrelio Villa is now, more than ever before, fully dedicated to his government task, paying priority attention to Bolivia's economic reordering. In this patriotic pledge, President Torrelio Villa counts on the solid support of the armed forces and the Bolivian people.

ANEZ DENIES RUMORS OF IMMINENT REVOLT

PA311725 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1645 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] La Paz, 31 Jan (EFE) -- Gen Lucio Anez, who pressured President Luis Garcia Meza into resigning, today denied to EFE the rumors which name him the leader of a coup against the current Bolivian Government. According to a dispatch from an international news agency, datelined in Lima, there are rumors in La Paz regarding an imminent military revolt in the city of Santa Cruz, 900 km east of La Paz, led by Anez. The general, who rebelled against Garcia Meza on two occasions during his 384-day administration, told EFE via telephone from Santa Cruz that he is visiting that city for family reasons. He said that the rumor about an alleged revolt is "totally false," and "just one of the many rumors that abound in Bolivia." General Anez, whose home was partially destroyed by a dynamite explosion on Wednesday, said that "Santa Cruz is calmer than ever."

Anez said that he has received no new threats similar to those he received before his home in La Paz was bombed. He added that he has heard nothing further about the so-called "death squad" which claimed responsibility for the attack.

GENERAL ANEZ ESCAPES EXPLOSION AT HOME

PY271607 Asuncion Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 1530 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Gen Lucio Anez, who was head of a rebel Bolivian military movement, came out uninjured during an attack on his residence today. The explosion caused serious material damage to his house said the police.

Failed Assassination Attempt

PY271755 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1715 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] La Paz, 27 Jan (TELAM) -- Gen Lucio Anez Rivero, former army chief of staff, who was the victim of a terrorist attack when dynamite exploded at his house, told TELAM today that this is not the way to hold a dialogue. The military chief said he did not know exactly the reasons for the attack perpetrated against his house early this morning where fortunately the six persons inside the house were not hurt.

He said that the explosion took place in an empty lot located behind his house and that it caused considerable damage.

Regarding initial reports that he was injured, he said that the injuries were not serious, that he only received some cuts from falling on broken glass. Lucio Anez Rivero and Gen Alberto Natusch Bush were the officers who headed a subversive movement in Santa Cruz against the regime of Gen Luis Garcia Meza Tejada, who had to resign on 4 August 1981. Gen Lucio Anez Rivero told TELAM today in his house where the terrorist attack took place located in the Calacoto area that an investigation was carried out after the attack.

He reiterated that it is regrettable that events of this nature take place in the country.

In conclusion he refused to comment on his new assignment representing the armed forces at the Inter-American Defense Board in Washington.

INTERIOR MINISTER DENIES DEATH SQUAD EXISTS

PY291622 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Interior Minister Romulo Mercado Garnica has categorically denied the existence of armed paramilitary groups in Bolivia. He said that the communique revealing the presence of the so-called death squad is a mockery of the country and is aimed at creating intranquillity among the population. During a press conference at Government House Romulo Mercado said:

[Begin Mercado recording] Look, for me this is a mockery of the country because these types of groups do not exist and are not going to exist in the country. This is a mockery. This is the impression I have as a result of the investigations we are carrying out; it is just a mockery aimed at creating intranquillity among the population. [end recording]

Death Squad Claims Attack

PA281640 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0245 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpt] La Paz, 27 Jan (TELAM) -- The death squad claimed responsibility today for the terrorist attacks perpetrated early this morning against the houses of Gen David Padilla Arancibia and Gen Lucio Anez Rivero, former Bolivian president and former armed forces chief of staff, respectively. An anonymous phone call to the evening newspaper ULTIMA HORA said that last night the death squad carried out an operation against General Anez due to his involvement with communism and that the next operation will mean his death.

RELEASE OF PLANE SEIZED BY NICARAGUA SOUGHT

PY281304 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Aeronautics Minister Gen Natalio Morales Mosquera told reporters in Government House that Bolivia is currently negotiating with the Nicaraguan Government for the return of a Bolivian Arava plane which was seized by the Nicaraguan authorities for having landed without the appropriate permit.

Morales Mosquera reported that negotiations are being held through the Peruvian Embassy in Nicaragua, the Panamanian Government authorities and the U.S. Southern Command stationed in Panama.

Morales Mosquera remarked that bad weather conditions had forced the plane to make an emergency landing in Nicaragua without having a landing permit, which caused it to be seized.

FOREIGNERS WITHOUT DOCUMENTS TO BE EXPELLED

PY271601 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Romulo Mercado Garnica has said that any foreigner who does not have his documents in order will be expelled. He said that the census is being carried out normally. He added that the statistics from the census will be released in the next few days.

TORDOYA APPOINTED ARMED FORCES CHIEF OF STAFF

PY271713 Paris AFP in Spanish 1523 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] La Paz, 27 Jan (AFP) -- It was reported today that Bolivian President Celso Torrelio Villa has unexpectedly appointed Gen Simon Cejas Tordoya as armed forces chief of staff.

Last week, however, it was officially reported that Gen Alfredo Villarroel, who is at present military attache at the Bolivian Embassy in Brazil, has been appointed to that post, which is the top-ranking military post second only to that of the armed forces commander which is held by General Torrelio Villa.

Cejas Tordoya was a close advisor to leftist ex-President Juan Jose Torres (1970-1971) and because of this he was exiled to Argentina immediately after the coup perpetrated on 21 August 1971 that was headed by Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez.

Moreover, Cejas Tordoya is believed to be an instituionalist within the armed forces. He is known for having proposed a prompt return to the democratic system and played an important role in the military coup that forced the resignation of former President Luis Garcia Meza.

NOTE SENT ON DENOUNCEMENT OF 1972 TREATY

PY291603 Paris AFP in Spanish 1451 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile 29 Jan (AF) -- It was officially reported here that today the Chilean Government delivered the answer to the Argentine military junta regarding Argentina's denouncement of the treaty for peaceful settlement of controversies signed by the two countries in 1972. Acting Foreign Minister Col Ernest Videla handed over the document -- in the Government House -- to Jose Montes, Argentine Ambassador in Santiago. The ambassador said in a press conference that Col Videla told him that the Chilean Government would publish the text of the answer at 1700.

Regrets Cancellation

PY292249 Paris AFP in Spanish 2132 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile 29 Jan (AFP) -- According to a note submitted to the Buenos Aires government and released here today by the Chilean Foreign Ministry, Chile regrets Argentina's decision to denounce the treaty regarding peaceful solutions to controversies that was signed by the two countries in 1972. The document, which was released by the acting foreign minister -- Col Ernesto Videla -- indicates that the Chilean Government does not share the viewpoint that the treaty was totally ineffectual, as the Argentine Government has indicated. The document also indicates that the Chilean Government believes that any type of controversy between the two countries must always be resolved through the procedure of a peaceful solution that is contained in international law. Regarding the Argentine proposal for an agreement regarding the mutual future nonpurchase of war materiel, the Chilean Government indicates that relations have always been conducted with a maximum of prudence in order to prevent any type of action that could cause tension. In the final part of the document, the Chilean Government indicates that it views with satisfaction the Argentine Government's reaffirmation of its confidence in the Vatican mediation.

Chile and Argentina have a very old border dispute in the southern area of the Beagle Channel, which brought them close to war in 1978.

CATHOLIC CHURCH SCORES PRIEST'S ARREST

PY281644 Paris AFP in Spanish 2318 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 26 Jan (AFP) -- The Chilean Catholic Church today voiced its protest at the arrest and bad treatment inflicted by the police on Italian Priest Alfonso Flor Larcher following former President Frei's funeral, which was held in this capital on Monday. According to a statement released by the Santiago archiepiscopate, the priest was arrested and battered by the carabineros militarized police as he was passively watching watching the funeral procession passing by along an avenue in Santiago together with other people.

The statement further noted that the bad treatment inflicted by the police worsened when the arrested mentioned his religious status, after which he was subjected to electric shocks and had to stand all sorts of insults pronounced against himself and against the church authorities. In turn, government sources have reported that 33 persons arrested for participating in incidents after Frei's funeral have been put at the disposal of the Interior Ministry on charges of not observing the political ban and with violating the internal security law.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON COLOMBIAN HIJACKING

Hijacker to Cuba

PA291857 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1838 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Bogota, 29 Jan (EFE) -- Military intelligence sources said here today that the seven guerrillas who hijacked a Colombian Aerotal airliner with 128 passengers on board Wednesday will remain in Cuba for an indefinite time. It is now known what measures Cuban authorities adopted regarding the hijackers, or if Colombia will request their extradition through a third nation because Colombia does not have diplomatic relations with Cuba.

Jet Returns, Captain Comments

PA301625 Paris AFP in Spanish 0253 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Bogota, 29 Jan (AFP) -- The light executive jet that flew to Cuba last night carrying the guerrilla command that hijacked and held a commerical Boeing aircraft with 128 persons aboard for 24 hours, today returned to the Colombian island of San Andres in the Caribbean. In a statement to Radio Cadena Nacional, one of the crew who volunteered to make the risky trip to Havana, Capt Eduardo Pinzon, revealed that the M-19 extremi : group was actually make up of eight men and one woman. The rebels, he added, were met at Jose Marti Airport by Cuban security agents who, after disarming them, rapidly moved them into a bus which left for an unknown destination.

According to the pilot, the hijackers carried pistols, revolvers, grenades and homemade dynamite bombs. At no time during their long voyage between Cali, San Andres and Havana, did the guerrillas refer to the success or failure of their action, or to its exact objectives. They limited themselves to speaking of the flight's technical aspects, Pinzon said. The captain noted that, after their departure from Cali where the hostages wer released, the initial destination was Panama; however, the plane was refused authorization to land. Therefore, they headed for San Andres for a technical stopover that lasted 4 hours, due to lack of coordination among the island authorities in view of the unexpecced landing.

The captain also observed that the guerrillas had considered going to Mexico, but that upon leaving San Andres, he was definitely ordered to head for Cuba, where they arrived shortly before midnight Thursday.

Pinzon said that at no time were the crew members mistreated, although everyone was naturally affected by the tension.

Army Statement

PA300140 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Communique issued by the Command of the Colombian Army 3d Brigade in Cali; no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] The undersigned, acting commander of the 3d Brigade, reports to citizens that on 27 January, an Aerotal commercial airliner was hijacked on a Bogota-Pereira flight by subversives of the self-styled 19 April Movement. The airplane was forced to land at the Palmaseca Airport at approximately 1650, where it remained for 22 hours. In the end, the hijackers freed all the hostages, who were unharmed.

The brigade command thanks all the citizens of Cali for the cooperation they gave in this emergency situation and thanks all the news media for their restraint in reporting this event which helped the outcome. He also thanks (Carlos Ardila Lule), who provided the airplane that took the hijackers out of the country; the pilots who volunteered to transport the subversive group; and the administrative personnel of the airport, particularly those working in the control tower who at all times offered their help and cooperation, facilitating the military control over the hijacked airplane. The accident on the runway which endagered the lives of passengers and crew was the result of the nervousness and irresponsibility of the subversives. They said they represent the people whom they kidnap, as in this case, with the sole purpose of obtaining publicity for their movement -- without regard for the safety of innocent people whom they use to pressure and obtain concessions.

[Signed] Col (Alfonso Vaca Perilla), acting commander of the 3d Brigade.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON C.A. MUTUAL DEFENSE PACT

PA302028 Paris AFP in Spanish 0103 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Bogota, 28 Jan (AFP) -- It was revealed here today that the democratic countries of Latin America will come to each other's aid in the event that any one country is attacked by others or by subversives who intend to destabilize the government. Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds made this announcement upon returning today from Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Lemos Simmonds had accompanied President Julio Cesar Turbay to Roberto Suazo's inauguration as president of Honduras.

Lemos Simmonds said that the mechanics of the mutual defense will be detailed in a declaration signed in Tegucigalpa. The presidency of the republic will reveal the text of the declaration in the next few hours.

The added that Colombia and Venezuela were invited to join the Central American Democratic Community that was formed last week by Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador.

He explained that in the declaration the nations of the community agreed to come to each other's defense should any one of them be attacked by another country or by foreign forces that want to destabilize democracy. "The inter-American reciprocal assistance treaty of Rio de Janeiro, which was signed in 1943 and which establishes the mechanisms for defense, will be invoked," Lemos Simmonds told AFP today.

"If any of the countries are attacked, the others will come to its defense," the foreign minister reiterated. He did not say, however, if Colombia will join the democratic community.

On another topic, Lemos Simmonds noted Honduras' return to democracy. He also noted that El Salvador is on the way toward a democratic system of government.

As of 2125 GMT the text of the Tegucigalpa declaration had not been released by the Colombian presidency but it is expected sometime tonight.

PRESIDENT TURBAY DENOUNCES ARMS RACE

PA300339 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpt] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said today that he opposes the arms race and warned that peace is being threatened in every corner of the globe. Turbay Ayala was greeted at noon today by the diplomatic corps accredited in Colombia, which paid him a visit in order to extend new year's greetings. We do not see how the conventional arms race or nuclear weapons arsenals can contribute to international harmony, Turbay said. He also referred to nonintervention and to self-determination of peoples as valuable assets within the nation's right to guaranteed freedom and democracy.

PRESIDENT OSWALDO HURTADO SPEAKS TO NATION

PA291756 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 0130 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Radio/television speech to nation by Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrera; place not given -- live]

[Text] Ecuadoreans, tomorrow will be the 40th anniversary of che day when, as a result of the armed invasion and occupation of a good portion of our eastern and southern provinces and under the threat of renewed aggressions, Ecuador signed the Rio de Janeiro Protocol which imposed borders that ignore Ecuador's right over a vast portion of its territory.

The expeditions that resulted in the discovery of the Amazon River left from Guayaquil and Quito. In that epic feat, 4,000 Indians from our land lost their lives. Later, missionaries from Quito government and the Republic of Ecuador established colonies in the territories along the banks of the Amazon.

History and sufficient titles back the Amazon territorial rights we always claim.

Peru's expansionist inclinations, internal conflicts and weak national development, progressively took our territory away from us. On 29 January 1942 the culmination of the systematic plundering of our territory carried out for over a century took place.

This is a day of mourning for the fatherland, a day of bitter memories for its people. However, it must not be received with sterile recrimination, lamentation or charges. I recently said that the present generations had not participated in the events that determined the territorial tragedy we have inherited.

However, the nation's historic continuity imposes on all the Ecuadoreans of today, the people and the government, the responsibility of facing the tragedy. The 40 years that have gone by since the Rio de Janeiro dictate have been adequate to allow all the Ecuadoreans to think carefully about our historic responsibilities with the fatherland.

Let's seek, in peace and through the path of reason and justice, a solution for the territorial problems, a solution respecting the dignity of the country, a solution that satisfies national claims and our demands for development in the Amazon. The simple placing of marks in the El Condor mountain range, listen carefully, cannot be a solution.

There is general agreement on the opposition to the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, which my government shares, and on the anguish that resulted from the imposed plunder. There have been several proposals on how the territorial problem can be solved.

With the consultation that the government has initiated, we are seeking a path that will allow us to secure national unity on such an essential issue for the country. The result of the consultation will indicate the will of the people and the people's sovereignty. The constitution and the government guarantee freedom of thought and the right to dissent, but we need national agreement on matters that have to do with the defense of our national patrimony. Only in this way, will the government I preside over, and future governments as well, have the popular backing necessary to carry forward a continuous territorial policy that will allow us to solve the long-standing problem of Ecuador.

To reach this unity, we must speak out seriously and with profound patriotic honesty, with our eyes on the highest interests of the nation and not on low passions, circumstantial political interests or on any other kind of interest, as the national news media has unanimously demanded.

The solution of the territorial controversy with justice and dignity will allow us to enjoy the benefits that peace brings. A secure peace and a fruitful cooperation represent sufficient motives to make Peru realize that a search for the peaceful road of understanding also serves its interests. This understanding, to be functional and sincere, must include the restoration to Ecuador, our fatherland.

This has been the position I have always stated. This is also the position on the territorial problem that the government has made public. On the report I presented to the National Chamber of Representatives on 10 August, I said the following: The war at the beginning of the year, and its dramatic sequel, must move all Ecuadoreans to think seriously about our territorial tragedy and to find a definite solution.

Ecuador has continously sought, by various means, the satisfaction of its vital concern: A peaceful and just solution to the border problem with Peru.

As I have said on more than one occasion, to solve this problem it is necessary to establish a territorial policy that will commit present and future governments.

Aware of the importance of this national problem and of my responsibilities in the search for a solution that will secure a lasting and stable peace, I will propitiate a dialogue with all political and social forces for the purpose of securing national consensus.

Ecuadoreans, let's promote the fatherland on every inch of its territory. Let's have the resolve to not tolerate any decrease in our territory. For this, it is necessary to strengthen the armed forces and to consolidate the Ecuadorean presence throughout our territory. In this regard, during the days when the attack on the El Condor mountain range took place, the government incorporated a fourth objective into the national development plan; national defense.

Project 43, called the borders project, seeks the accelerated construction of projects that were going slowly and to initiate new projects south of the Amazon region to effectively, and with due importance, incorporate that area to the rest of the country.

The projects being carried out in Zamora-Chinchipe Province are of special importance. I will give a few examples. The following projects are under construction: the Singuna-Zumba highway, the Machinaza-El Condor mountain range roads [encuentros]. The (El Dorado)-Paquinza-El Condor mountain range highway will be initiated.

In addition to this, the Zamora-Nandinuza rural development program is being implemented along with many other projects in the health and education sectors.

These days also bring the first anniversary of the attack on our detachments in the El Condor mountain range. With profound civic emotion, I pay homage to the heroic protectors of our nationality who stayed firm in the defense of the fatherland, and to the armed forces, which during the conflict demonstrated in addition to their courage, important technical advancement and high professional capability. The attack we endured and the threat of a generalized war, found an Ecuador united around President Jaime Roldos, who placed himself at the front of his people and directed his people with patriotic decisiveness and intelligent prudence. In this endeavor, the armed forces, under Army Gen Marco Subia Martinez, behaved exemplarily.

Ecuadoreans, let us all be deserving of the role that history has assigned us today. Thank you.

PRESIDENT POSTPONES TRIP DUE TO CABINET CRISIS

PA292230 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] The president has postponed the tour he had planned beginning 1 February to Colombia, Venezuela and Brazil, according to today's edition of EL TIEMPO. According to the Quito newspaper, the president's trip has been postponed to 7 February and will begin in Brazil. The president's decision was made because of the difficult circumstances the country is experiencing after the Cabinet crisis and the estrangement of the national defense minister.

NEW DEFENSE MINISTER PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRACY

PA292200 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Speaking on behalf of the armed forces, Maj Gen Jorge Maldonado Nino, the new national defense minister, has reiterated that this institution is determined to continue consolidating the democratic system.

Maldonado Nino issued a communique which says: On assuming the duties of national defense minister, I would like to state that all my abilities will be at the service of the institution so that we may effectively carry out the mission that the constitution entrusts to the armed forces.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, I would like to stress that this military institution will be permanently devoted toward consolidating the current democratic system. In order to do this, it will always be ready to offer its support and cooperation and will remain vigilant to prevent any deviation from this course.

Regarding Maj Gen Richeliu Levoyer's statement that has grasped the attention of the media, I must say that this matter will be discussed and solved within the armed forces.

Regarding the consensus, I believe that this is the government's way to find out what the majority of the citizens think about the territorial problem. Based on its findings, the government will formulate a definite policy that follows the president's international policy guidelines.

Once this policy is established, the armed forces will be dutybound to support it. Of course, the armed forces will be kept informed throughout the process and will offer advice whenever it is requested.

Finally, on behalf of the armed forces, I urge all Ecuadoreans to join us in a patriotic effort to make our country a great prosperous and sovereign nation.

NEW PCD LEADER VIEWS CFP, GOVERNMENT COOPERATION

PA310050 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Aquiles Rigail Santistevan was elected national director of the People, Change and Democracy Movement [PCD] in Machala on Friday during the first PCD convention.

As a leader of this opposition party, he viewed the cooperation of the concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] with the government in the following manner:

[Begin recording] [Rigail Santistevan] The CFP lawyers are grasping at straws because they know they will never be able to hold a public post, not even a humble position in a ministry. Therefore, they are taking advantage of the circumstances to begin sharing what is commonly known as the political power of Ecuador. I don't think that they will share anything. I believe that a party which is on a downtrend as the CFP -- because its rank and file support the PCD -- cannot contribute much to the Oswaldo Hurtado's government. On the contrary, it would only discredit him. However, the CFP leaders' political and historical inconsistency is clearly seen. I am sure that if Asad Bucaram could come back to life he would be very angry at those who have utterly disregarded his principles and morality. Bucaram would scorn them and expel them from the party. The CFP leaders are taking advantage of Bucaram's death because they have not been consistent with his belief; after all, Bucaram was Hurtado's enemy and was politically opposed to him. Therefore, these CFP leaders are taking advantage of the leftovers that Hurtado is providing, and they devour these leftovers with a great bureaucratic appetite.

[Question] What do you expect from today's convention?

[Answer] I hope that this convention will conclude with a call for the fraternal and solidaristic unity of all the PCD members, the rank and file and leaders. I hope that, regardless of the internal rifts and conflicts which can exist at the rank-and-file and leadership levels, we will overcome these personal problems and start acting as a party. I think that all of this will be achieved because we want to take a common path on behalf of the people's demands and obtain political power in 1984. [End recording]

BORDER CLOSED TO ARGENTINE FUEL SHIPMENTS

PY251911 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 23 Jan 82 p 9

[Text] Cordoba (NA) -- In two late twists to the Cordoba adulterated fuel scandal, Paraguay has closed its borders to all fuel shipments from Argentina and a man implicated in the case, presumed to have been a retired army colonel, was actually a civilian imposter who might be a relative of Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez, according to a report printed yesterday in the Cordoba daily LA VOZ DEL INTERIOR. Following publication of the article, its author, Miguel Angel Duran, was summoned yesterday as a witness in the fuels case by Federal Judge Manuel Gonzalez, but Duran reserved his professional right to protect his sources, a right which, legally, has constitutional foundation. The oil swindle, uncovered in Cordoba Province last month, involved the marketing of fuel which had been cut with a chemical manufactured by the military industries board, according to Duran's news story. The article also dated the beginnings of the spiked fuel ring to 1978. Yesterday's VOZ DEL INTERIOR article quoted an unidentified State Oil Company (YPF) [Government Oil Deposits] official as saying that current YPF directors received on Wednesday a message from the Paraguayan Government, announcing that, by internal decree, no more fuel of any type would be allowed to be shipped into Paraguay from Argentina.

Retired Army Colonel Garcia Moya, a suspect reportedly being searched for in connection with the case, was actually a man with the last name of Costa Mendez who was head of a fuel refinery and a distributorship, the Cordoba daily reported. The article added that the imposter used his alleged relationship to Argentina's foreign minister to help pass himself off as a military man. A second man names in the case, the article stated, was a genuine lieutenant colonel with the last namedof Sgiofo, who was chief security inspector for YPF. Sgiofo, VOZ DEL INTERIOR said, is the object of a manhunt organized by the army high command.

CLOSURE OF LA REPUBLICA TERMED 'IRREVOCABLE'

PY270052 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 10 Jan 82 p 11

[Text] The day before yesterday the Interior Ministry informed the directors of the newspaper LA REPUBLICA that the closure of their newspaper is irrevocable. Attorneys for LA REPUBLICA will next week file a petition to the courts to have the closure declared unconstitutional. Miguel Angel Caballero Figun, director of the closed newspaper, reported that LA REPUBLICA attorney Fernan Diaz Perez had requested that the measure be reconsidered. The attorney was received the day before yesterday by Interior Ministry Under Secretary Miguel Angel Bestard, who informed him that the decision against the newspaper is "irrevocable." LA REPUBLICA was closed 18 December 1981 by a verbal order of the Interior Ministry, which had charged it with being a "destabilizing" organization. Six LA REPUBLICA issues had been published since 16 October 1981.

Caballero Figun stated that the request for a reconsideration was designed to appeal to "a spirit of conciliation and dialogue, in the belief that the Interior Ministry had been misinformed on the subject. He noted that the newspaper is not owned by any party. According to Caballero Figun, the measure adopted by the Interior Ministry is causing serious economic problems to its owners in view of pending financial commitments. He noted that these problems might be overcome if the newspaper were allowed to resume publication. Caballero Figun added that "it seems as though the Interior Ministry does not want certain types of articles or interviews published." He added that the Interior Ministry's position contradicts that of the foreign minister who had granted an interview to LA REPUBLICA, which did not materialize due to the closure of the newspaper. The minister had reportedly agreed to discuss the integration of the river basins, the diversion of the Pilcomayo river and the possibility of renegotiating some of the Itaipu Treaty clauses. Caballero Figun reported that a petition will be presented to the courts to have the closure declared unconstitutional and that the case will be reported to international organizations.

TALK WITH USSR ON OIL SWAP INVOLVING CUBA, SPAIN

FL291233 Bridgetown CANA in English 1135 GMT 29 Jan 82

[By Colin McSeveny]

[Text] Mexico City, 29 Jan (CANA-REUTER) -- Mexico and the Soviet Union have revived talks on a projected cost-saving oil swap deal involving Spain and Cuba. Jorge Diaz Serrano, Mexico's ambassador to the Soviet Union said on Mexican television last night he was confident the plan, first mooted three years ago, would succeed.

The discussions centered on Mexico providing nearby Cuba with the oil it normally receives from the Soviet Union which, in turn, could take Maxico's place in exporting 2,000,000 barrels per day (BPD) to Spain, thus saving high transport costs, he said.

Speaking from his residence in Moscow, Mr Diaz Serrano, former head of the Mexican oil concern PEMEX, said: "There are logistical difficulties but we are confident these could be overcome." Officials from PEMEX, which exports 1.5 million BPD, and the Spanish Embassy were not available for comment.

Mr Diaz Serrano also said the Soviet Union was very interested in buying Mexican equipment for its offshore oil exportation -- a possible part of the deal much more valuable to Mexico, according to local energy experts.

Mr Diaz Serrano's statement closely followed the arrival in Mexico last week of Vladimir Morozov, the head of the Soviet oil marketing agency, for talks with PEMEX officials. The Soviet Union, the world's biggest oil producer, supplies virtually all of Cuba's oil and is keen to cut its transport costs, according to oil experts here. But they said political snags could crop up if the deal was carried out.

Mexico would be in an embarrassing position if the United States decided to carry out its long-hinted threat of sanctions against Cuba, one told REUTERS, and Spain might not be keen on relying on the Russians for oil. Another said that the sale of Mexican oil technology, much of it U.S.-designed, to the Russians would not go down well in Washington, given the current strained relations between the two super-powers.

GUATEMALAN FISHING BOAT DETAINED OFF COAST

PA290704 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1656 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Jan (EFE) -- A spokesman for the Secretariat of the Navy announced today that a Guatemalan fishing boat had been detained in Mexican waters and placed at the disposal of the responsible authorities. The spokesman said that the boat, the "Don Juan," registry No 51, was detained by a Mexican patrol boat when it was 10.3 km from the borderline and 8.7 km off the Mexican coast.

He added that the captain of the ship, Cristobal Morales, and six crewmen were on board the "Don Juan." The boat was placed at the disposal of the Department of Fisheries, which will determine the sanction to be imposed on the boat. The "Don Juan" was detained by patrol boat P-20 off the coast of the Mexican State of Chiapas, in the southeastern part of the country.

COLUMNIST WARY OF MOVE TOWARD USSR, PRC TIES

PA312154 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 31 Jan 82 p 8A

[Ricardo J. Bermudez column: "Relations With the USSR and the PRC"]

[Text] In her article "Relations With the USSR and the PRC," published in the "Counterpoint" column of the 25 January issue of this newspaper, Thelma King H. invites several people, this writer included, to comment on the subject. In addition to asking us to publish our opinion, Thelma backs up her arguments in favor of these relations in her article by reminding us of certain ill feelings we Panamanians have against the United States. But, just like in all her writing, there is a sincerity that can be felt in her words, full of patriotic fervor, that I would like to emulate in this article.

To me the establishment of diplomatic relations with the USSR is a matter of permanent concern as old as some of the anti-U.S. complaints that she has brought to our attention. Throughout our history, whenever the Panamanian opposition political sector wanted to annoy the incumbent administration by making proposals that were irritating to the State Department, the subject of relations with the communist country was brought forward. For reasons that are probably linked to the diligent Chinese community in Panama, the establishment of similar diplomatic relations with the PRC has never caused such intense consternation as the establishment of relations with the USSR.

What has made the current proposal of establishing relations with the USSR and the PRC both strange and suspicious is the fact that it was made by the Foreign Ministry itself. This time it is not the opposition political parties trying to hamper the good relations that Panama maintains with the United States, but the foreign minister himself who has cut loose this "trial balloon," stressing, among other things, that it is "anachronistic" not to have diplomatic relations with these communist powers. According to him, the current government has just discovered this after having exercised absolute and continuous power for almost 14 years.

Something is undoubtedly afoot between the authorities of Washington and of Panama, promoting our most conspicuous representative in the international field to resort to the old trick of threatening to obstruct the traditional ties of friendship between the two countries. More than an act of sovereignty, the maneuver seems to me like a veiled attempt to justify, with the presence of those totalitarian ambassadors on our soil, future interventions similar to those that have been carried out in Central America and Colombia, in contradiction to the popular will. It could also be interpreted as a bid to obtain a certain profitable notoriety in the witches' sabbaths that are staged periodically by the nonaligned countries, or as a procedure to strengthen, against the best interests of the National Guard, the Panamanian leftist groups who until today have been relegated to the inoffensive status of operators of the regime's impressive propaganda apparatus.

I think that our authorities haven't the slightest serious concern about the disadvantages that this step might bring. I believe that it is highly irresponsible to try to raise such an important matter when we are under a vastly unpopular government, whose decisions have never been supported by the will of the great popular masses. Similarly, I believe that the act of encouraging the establishment of diplomatic relations with the USSR and the PRC does not automatically reflect a progressive stand. The tyrannic leaders in these two countries prevent the possibility of genuine democratic coexistence among their people. And the Soviet Union's interference in Cuba, Angola, Pakistan, Nicaragua, Vietnam, El Salvador and Poland, among other countries also subjected to its insatiable imperialism, moves us to carefully assess the benefits of the option that our rulers have just pulled out of their Pandora's box.

ACTING LABOR MINISTER DENIES AGREEMENT WITH CUBA

PA302350 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 27 Jan 82 p 15

[Text] Regarding recent reports on a preliminary study for labor technical cooperation between Cuba and Panama, Jose J. Ceballos, Panama's acting labor and social welfare minister, said yesterday that "there is no assistance agreement between the two countries."

Ceballos added that "Cuba made an offer to Panama, as many other countries and international organizations have done. This does not mean that we have to accept these offers although they must be studied for reasons of diplomatic courtesy." He emphasized that "this does not imply that Panama has any commitments."

Ceballos, who is replacing Labor Minister Oyden Ortega Duran while he is in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, said that "at the present time, we have agreements with Spain -- which is the oldest agreement, with many benefits for Panama -- Colombia, Brazil, Costa Rica and, most recently, Mexico."

The agreements that Panama has with international organizations such as the ILO, CIAT [Inter-American Center for Labor Management], PREALC [expansion unknown] and SINTERFORP [expansion unknown] are also important. It must be noted that Panama has received employment cooperation from Venezuela's Christian Democratic Government. It was also reported that studies of offers by the FRG and Japan, each with economic benefits that amount to 3 million balboas, have concluded. He added that "these assistance programs will undoubtedly result in important benefits for the country's development."

REPRESSION AGAINST UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS CHARGED

PA311234 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2320 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Panama City, 28 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The Federation of Unions of University Workers of Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean today charged that officials of the University of El Salvador have been arrested and murdered. The organization especially protested the recent arrest in El Salvador of Professor Douglas Mauricio Ramirez and his wife, Rosa Melida Villatoro, and held the Salvadoran civilian-military junta responsible for whatever might happen to the couple.

In speaking of the plight of Salvadoran University officials, spokesmen for the Central American and Caribbean Federation, who are holding their third council here this week, said that the number of arrests and murders of university officials cannot "be determined because of the genocide in El Salvador." During a press conference, the Federation of Unions of University Workers of Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean, said that the workers at the secondary schools and colleges in "countries at war, such as Guatemala and El Salvador, are subjected to marked governmental repression."

ALASEI OFFICIALS GIVEN DIPLOMATIC STATUS

PA311714 Paris AFP in Spanish 0045 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Panama City, 29 Jan (AFP) -- An agreement of privileges and immunities between the Panamanian Government and the Actions Committee for the Establishment of the Latin American Special Information Service Agency [ALASEI] was signed here by Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cabrera and German Carnero Roque, executive secretary of the committee. The agreement grants diplomatic status to all ALASEI officials, it was explained here. ALASEI is part of the Latin American economic system. It was officially announced that ALASEI will begin operations in Panama City on 1 February and that it will be a legal entity throughout the country.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN HIGH COMMAND ADDRESSES LETTER TO REAGAN

PA312300 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan from FMLN General Command datelined El Salvador, January 1982--read by Commander Joaquin Villalobos, member of the FMLN General Command -- recorded]

[Text] Mr President: We have read with much attention your yearend message to the U.S. people in which you refer to your efforts for world peace and more specifically to the fact that the U.S. people feel sorry for the victims of oppression and are beginning a new year with renewed devotion to their ideals and confident that peace will be preserved and freedom for all men will prevail.

We wish to point out to you, Mr President, that we Salvadorans have endured oppression for centuries and are currently enduring oppression from a military dictatorship which has been in power for over 50 uninterrupted years. Our struggle is aimed against this dictatorship and, if your heart is saddened by oppression, we find no sense in the fact that your administration has become the main bulwark of El Salvador's military-Christian Democratic regime and that, far from contributing toward attainment of freedom for the Salvadoran people, has opted to support a regime which is to blame for over 30,000 deaths in the brief span of 2 years.

What sort of world peace are you striving for when you provide military assistance to an oppressive government? The military and political assistance granted by your government to the Salvadoran junta has caused, among other things, a prolongation of the war and (?the consolidation) in power of the most repressive elements of the Salvadoran Army, who do not even respect U.S. citizens as evidenced by the killing of the four nuns. The recent commitment to train 1,600 members of the junta's army at North American bases convinces us that your objective is not peace but war against our people.

Your administration has sent war materiel and military advisers to the junta and participates in the drafting and implementation of the military strategy for extermination of our people.

(?This is different) from what Under Secretary of Defense Ikle stated in his recent testimony to the Senate Inter-American Affairs Subcommittee. According to this scorched-earth strategy, the population becomes a military objective, particularly the people living in areas near the war fronts. Their noncombatant status, sex, age of religious belief does not matter. The painful experience of numerous massacres shows this.

Barely 1 month ago, between 7 and 17 December in Morazan Department, the army deliberately killed more than 1,000 peasants, including women, children and old people. Their throats were slit, they were machinegunned or burned alive by the Atlacatl Brigade, which has been trained and equipped with your administration's military aid.

The Salvadoran people who greatly admire the U.S. people's desire for progress and democracy cannot understand why you are bent on supporting a genocidal government. They do not understand why U.S. taxpayers' money is used to exterminate them instead of helping them build peace and respect for human rights.

We believe that the attempt to suggest that the Salvadoran conflict is defined in the terms of the confrontation between your government and that of the Soviet Union is totally removed from our reality. The misery and repression imposed by the oligarchy and the military lead thousands of Salvadorans to struggle. If we are now fighting with weapons in hand it is not because we want war but because successive military regimes closed all democratic paths for change and have forced us to use our legitimate right to insurrection.

Salvadorans, and only Salvadorans, are the ones who daily fight against the dictatorship because we want to change the old unjust structures. The 30,000 dead are not Russians or Cubans but Salvadorans who wanted to live in peace and dignity. The only foreign forces which participate in the conflict are the U.S. advisers sent by your government.

To say that our war is an East-West conflict can only lead to its regionalization and to increasing U.S. intervention, which will undoubtedly bring more suffering to the Salvadorans and to the U.S. people.

Pretending that the solution to the Salvadoran conflict can be found in the March elections is completely removed from reality. How can a democratic process be guaranteed in the middle of indiscriminate repression? If you can decide the future of the United States, it is because you hold an office that you won in free elections. The U.S. people held elections in peace, which is an unquestionable condition for a people to be able to choose their leader.

The Salvadoran Government is waging a war of extermination against our people instead of creating the essential conditions to achieve peace. Therefore, these elections are not the solution but just one more of the usual farces that the military dictatorship has imposed on our people.

Mr President, the confidence that you expressed in your message about preserving peace in the world needs to be implemented with specific actions. In El Salvador, our FMLN has made a public and generous offer to hold peace talks that will lead to the end of the war and the establishment of a just and democratic order for all Salvadorans.

The great majority of the international community has supported this proposal for a political solution, as evidenced by the French-Mexican communique and the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly on 16 December.

Our proposal involves comprehensive negotiations, our willingness to begin negotiating at any moment without prior conditions for any of the parties involved in the conflict, the drafting of a mutually agreed discussion agenda, the presence of government representatives as witnesses, and the availability of information for the Salvadoran people regarding the process of political solution.

This is our contribution to peace in El Salvador and the region. Unfortunately, so far we have only been able to confirm your administration's opposition to a political solution.

As a logical consequence of the above considerations, we respectfully propose to you the need for a change in your policy toward El Salvador. We are only demanding the right, which is ours, to solve our problems by ourselves without foreign intervention.

If your government is interested and has the desire to achieve peace in the world during this new year, it has the opportunity to do so in El Salvador by not opposing a political solution and by building honorable and friendly relations between our peoples.

Yours truly, [Signed] Salvador Cayetano Carpio, Ferman Cienfuegos, Roberto Roca, Shafick Jorge Handal, Joaquin Villalobos.

DUARTE SAYS POWER CANNOT BE NEGOTIATED

PA302235 Paris AFP in Spanish 0410 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Jan (AFP) -- Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the Junta of the Revolutionary Government of El Salvador, reiterated today during an AFP interview that power "cannot be negotiated with anybody." He was responding to questions regarding the guerrillas' letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan in which they proposed "international negotiations without preconditions to find a solution to the Salvadoran conflict."

"Power belongs to the people and elections are the only civilized means for people to define themselves; we believe in elections by voting, not in elections by violence," the president said. "I again invite the armed opposition to join the electoral process," Duarte affirmed.

Salvadoran Guerrilla Commanders Salvador Cayetano Carpio, Joaquin Villalobos, Ferman Cienfuegos, Shafick Handal and Roberto Roca sent a letter dated 18 January to President Reagan, proposing a dialogue "without preconditions." According to the proposal, that dialogue would also include a discussion agenda to be worked out by both parties; the presence of foreign government representatives as witnesses; and provisions to inform the Salvadoran people regarding the political negotiations.

Although he claims to have no official knowledge of the letter sent to President Reagan, President Duarte affirmed that in order for the opposition to have the right to dialogue, "they should participate in the elections because that will be a dialogue between parties within the people's view. Let them come and express their point of view," Duarte said. "Instead of runing around making proposals to the United States, let them subject themselves to Salvadoran public opinion," he added, emphasizing "that would only be possible through elections."

The president again denied that his government is responsible for what is now happening in the country. On the contrary, he insisted, "We are trying to do justice and to give the people the social peace they require. After the many governments which did nothing to carry out reforms in this country before the 1979 coup, we are carrying out those reforms, despite everything," he concluded.

MAJANO CALLS FOR DIALOGUE BEFORE ELECTIONS

PA291646 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1210 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] San Jose, 29 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Col Adolfo A Majano, former member of the Salvadoran Government junta who is currently in exile in Mexico, told ACAN-EFE in San Jose, that for El Salvador, a political dialogue is more important than elections. During his short visit, the former Salvadoran leader said that the problem in El Salvador is a political one and the right solution should be found within this field. Majano visited San Jose for a few hours to meet with several leaders of the Social Democratic National Liberation Party [PLN], especially with PLN Luis Alberto Monge, presidential candidate, and former Costa Rican President Daniel Oduber, another member of the PLN.

Colonel Majano believes that all the activities underway in El Salvador are basically political and even "the acts of war and terrorism seek political results." The former member of the government junta said that, despite the trouble he has endured and his current exile, he considers it his patriotic duty to end his retirement "to cry out for a political solution for El Salvador."

Majano said that this solution must be found through a calm and thoughtful dialogue among all the forces, without exception, and not through an election that cannot be free under the current circumstances. He added that the situation in his country, although very deteriorated, still has possibilities for a political arrangement.

Colonel Majano, who summed up the political solution to the crisis in his country in five points, said that it is still not too late for a dialogue in El Salvador. As a first step, he asks that talks be started among all the Salvadorans, without discrimination, "not even against the guerrillas," instead of thinking about an election which would be discriminatory and influenced by strong pressure that would impede the freedom of the citizens to choose democratically.

The second step in Majano's plan notes "the need for the old privileged sectors of El Salvador to admit that they must adapt to a new socioeconomic situation."

This is followed by the reorganization and renovation of the armed forces, "respecting their integrity," although he admits that he does not yet have "a clear idea of how the guerrilla commands could be integrated into the traditional military institution."

Another important step in Majano's plan is the establishment of a truce, to end military actions in order to make conditions more favorable for a constructive dialogue among all the political forces so as to reach an agreement, form a new government and then establish and consolidate an electoral process. In speaking of the crisis affecting his country, Majano told ACAN-EFE that the entire blame for it lies with the government junta headed by the Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON ILOPANGO ATTACK ON AIR FORCE

PA290322 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1720 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Sercano network]

[Text] Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia, minister of defense, blamed the USSR, Cuba and Nicaragua for the increase of terrorism in El Salvador and the rest of Central America during a news conference yesterday in which he discussed various aspects of the military situation. Minister Garcia was asked about the attack perpetrated by extremist groups early yesterday morning against Salvador Air Force installations. He replied that these are facts and cannot be hidden, adding, however, that they have not acquired the importance desired by the persons who foster violence in our country. He stressed that the damage caused by the terrorists is minimal and that the extreme left's new attack against the armed forces will be an inspiration to continue fighting against those who would seize power to enslave our country and deliver it to the USSR.

FMLN DIRECTORATE PRAISES ILOPANGO ATTACK

PA010014 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Communique issued by the FMLN Unified Revolutionary Directorate in El Salvador on 30 January — read by announcer]

[Text] The FMLN Unified Revolutionary Directorate has decided, with revolutionary enthusiasm, to issue the following statement of recognition and special congratulations to the units, commanders, combatants and their respective commands that participated in and led the "Martyrs of Heroic Morazan" operation on 27 January. By destroying a large part of the genocidal government's air potential, they dealt a very important strategic blow in this stage of the advance of the Salvadoran people's war of liberation. This blow against the enemy also shows the high technical-operational level that the revolutionary forces are acquiring. At the same time, it is an example of the type of strategic actions that need to be promoted, using special forces.

This operation was a political blow to the puppet government and its imperialist masters. It destroyed strategic war material and contributed to an intensification of our people's revolutionary enthusaism. Greetings and congratulations to the chiefs, commanders and combatants who so heroically carried out this important combative mission. United to fight until the final victory' Revolution or death, we will win:

Interview With Operation Leader

PA292005 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Seventy percent of the enemy air force was destroyed by an FMLN command which foiled the strict vigilance at Ilopango International Airport, entered the premises, placed 42 explosive charges and destroyed 29 planes and helicopters.

In view of this important political and military setback for the dictatorship and, of course, of imperialism, the U.S. Voice of America and other media have tried to minimize this great victory of our people. Radio Venceremos obtained the following interview with Commander Sebastian, one of the rebel leaders responsible for that action.

[Begin recording] [Sebastian] On Tuesday, 26 January, we completed the last details of the operation. At 1900, we proceeded to a meeting place from where we prepared to advance on the airbase. Each member of the command was again instructed in his specific task. Then at 2200 on Tuesday, we began the operation on the southern flank of the airstrip. At 2400 sharp we had already reached the outskirts of the base. There, we evaluated the situation and observed the great security system. We were determined, however, to carry our the mission, regardless, because of its great significance, so we proceeded to distribute the men.

[Question] Commander Sebastian, we understand that at the time our FMLN command entered the Ilopango Airbase there were 14 "Iroquois" helicopters, 10 "Ouragan" fighter-bombers, 12 Fouga "Magister" fighter planes and some C-47 planes. Commander Sebastian, how were these aircraft distributed on the base?

[Answer] The "Iroquois" helicopters were located some 50 meters from the forces posted there, the "Ouragan" planes were some 25 meters away, the C-47's some 25 meters on this side of the airstrip.

[Question] What type of explosives were used in the operation and how were they placed on the planes and helicopters?

[Answer] We prepared 42 dynamite charges for the operation. As we entered the premises, we proceeded to the planes and looked for some place to secure the explosives. It was at this time that the airport guards opened fire on us. We proceeded to withdraw as planned, nevertheless, with those who entered first leaving first, the same with subsequent groups. It took about 10 minutes to secure the charges on the targets. The first explosions took place as we started our withdrawal, when the airport guards began firing at us with their machineguns in efforts to locate us. But we were able to foil their search and cleared the installation in order.

[Question] Do you have any message for our people before closing this interview?

[Answer] Yes, I want to exhort the people to get ready for the coming battles, since we are approaching a state in which the enemy is becoming more desperate. So we must all prepare -- workers, students, the entire population. Listen to the instructions offered daily by Radio Venceremos. [end recording]

We have just heard Commander Sebastian, responsible for the operation against the enemy air force.

PLANNING MINISTER SEES BRIGHTER OUTLOOK IN 1982

PA271245 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1449 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Planning Minister Atilio Vieytez last night said that the Salvadoran economy, which was near collapse during 1981, shows prospects for recovery this year. Speaking over a national television network, Vieytez said that 1981 "definitely was a bad year, as had been predicted. Great economic and other difficulties were faced, causing the total production of the country to decrease by 9.5 percent compared to 1980."

The official said that the industrial sector experienced a decrease of 17 percent in 1981 due to the deterioration of the Central American Common Market, the contraction in the internal market, difficulties in obtaining foreign exchange for the import of raw materials and the lack of opportunities in foreign markets.

Vieytez said that the agricultural sectors were affected mainly by the drop in the price of coffee on the international market and that cotton production decreased by 20 percent compared to 1980. The Salvadoran planning minister said that "the contractions in the economy during 1981 were also due to the fact that much of the land was idle, mainly because of terrorist actions by the extreme left and the unwillingness of others to till the land."

Vieytez said that even though the construction industry as well as trade were affected in 1981, bringing about a high percentage of unemployment, it is expected that this year several economic policies adopted by the government will aid the economy in recovering.

The minister said that in 1981 the economy was not seriously affected thanks to the policies that the government adopted to shore it up, and because the government kept its loan agreements, which will allow new financing opportunities this year. The minister added that one of the policies for 1981 was the government junta's decree No 544. This stabilized prices, froze salaries and controlled the amounts paid for rent, medicines and other articles so as to keep the economy within the country's limitations.

He added that one of the government's achievements was slowing down the increase in the price of basic products, thereby benefitting a large number of Salvadorans. Some 95 percent of the population receives a salary of 350 to 700 colones ($140 to $240) per month. Vieytez said that a good year is expected in 1982 because it is expected that the developed countries will get inflation under control. This would mean that we will not have to pay more for imported products.

The official added that OPEC has also announced that a relative stabilization of the price of fuel can be expected. This would allow El Salvador to plan the use of its economic resources with specific figures, since the country spends $240 million per year in the import of fuel. He also explained that this year it is expected that the price of coffee on the international market will not be as low as last year, that the industrial sector will have more access to credits. It is also expected that more foreign exchange will be available to improve the balance of payments.

The planning minister explained that for this year the government has drawn up a program "of economic stabilization for 1982," which has three fundamental objectives: to halt the recession, to try to reduce the imbalance in the external sectors and normalize the input of foreign exchange through financing, and to start a process in which all the government economic programs are aimed only toward investment.

"We want to increase production. We are convinced that with this economic recovery plan we are on the right track, and another one of our goals is to decrease the amount of idle land," Vieytez said. He added that "We are sure that from an economically bad year we will pass on to a good year with the collaboration of all the Salvadoran sectors, because if we do not all cooperate it will be difficult to walk the road of prosperity that we have outlined."

ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES MUST CAMPAIGN AT OWN RISK

PA282338 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 26 Jan 82 p 3

[Excerpts] "Anyone who wants to be a candidate for deputy to the constituent assembly will have to do so at his own risk or not run at all," Dr Jorge Bustamante, president of the Central Electoral Council [CCE], said last night in reply to a foreign reporters question about what guarantees would be offered to campaigning candidates nominated by parties.

Dr Bustamante explained that the CCE and the government are trying to guarantee the honesty of the elections; to give the political parties all the necessary means to participate; to prevent arbitrariness and coersion; and to reject pressures, abuse and so forth, but each of the candidates' steps cannot be watched, because this would be virtually impossible.

Regarding the opening of the campaign, it will begin on 28 January -- 60 days before the date set for the elections. That is, the campaign will be carried out under the limitations of the state of siege that is in effect for the citizens.

FMLN REPORTS FIRST COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S POWER

PA260304 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1100 GMT 25 Jan 82

[War bulletin from the FMLN Modesto Ramirez Central Front -- read by announcer]

[Text] More than 50 delegates who represented the leadership of more than 17 rank-and-file groups that make up one of the (?100 zones) of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front began on 24 January the first Council of the people's power, named Companero Javier in honor of a prominent companero. This meeting, which was held as part of the activities that our people are carrying out in areas under revolutionary control, involves discussion of the people's problems in production, the establishment of prices for staples, and other matters that are aimed at boosting the tasks of the revolution.

During these activities, the delegates, who represent approximately 3,500 persons of a single [word indistinct] talked with combatants and militiamen of our revolutionary forces. The agreements reached at the Companero Javier First Council of People's Power included listening to the broadcasts of Radio Farabundo Marti. Afterward, they got involved in an animated exchange of ideas.

CLANDESTINE RADIO VIEWS NEW HONDURAS GOVERNMENT

PA300353 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1100 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] [Words indistinct] Roberto Suazo Cordova has taken office in what will probably be one of the most difficult periods in the history of Honduras. Suazo Cordova has taken antipopular and proimperialist stands in statements he has made to the international press. Further, the appointment of Col Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, who is known as a repressive individual, as chief of the armed forces is viewed by the Honduran Popular Revolutionary Movement as a genuine affront.

Suazo Cordova has described the Yankee imperialists as a nation that defends peace in the world. This is an affront not only to his people but to all the peoples of Latin America. Honduras is one of the Central American countries that has been most penetrated by Yankee capital, particularly through the exploitation of the banana industry.

While Suazo Cordova was taking office, revolutionary leader Amilcar of the Cinchonero People's Liberation Movement warned that political tension in Honduras will shortly be reaching unprecedented levels. Amilcar said that Col Gustavo Alvarez Martinez who will be chief of the armed forces in the new government led by Suazo Cordova, is a repressive officer in the Honduran Army.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER SEES INTERVENTION IN AREA

PA301630 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Statement by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez following the Honduran presidential inauguration; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [In progress] ... as the realization of one of the peoples' dearest aspirations, an aspiration not only of the Honduran people but of all the sisterly peoples of Central America in general.

We are totally pleased, and I believe that this is a good opportunity to [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct].

[Answer] [Words indistinct], nevertheless, with due respect, gentlemen of the press, I believe that we must consider here two completely different phenomena. As I have said, the democratic process is an aspiration dear to all the peoples, especially the Central American peoples.

Regarding the situation of violence that some of our peoples are going through, I can emphatically say that there can never be local factors that can be pointed out as the origin of these acts of violence. Those actions must not be considered as having originated only locally but definitively as having originated abroad. For instance, the destruction with which the sister people of El Salvador are living today could never have originated in my hometown, in Guatemala, by Salvadorans or Guatemalans. No Guatemalan would want to destroy the beauty or the riches which, thank God, Guatemala still has. Neither would any Salvadoran want to destroy his own people or his country's riches or beauty out of his own free will. Right now we are, without doubt, at a universal crossroads.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA STRESSES DESIRE FOR RESPECTFUL RELATIONS

PA301550 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] We want to reach an understanding with the United States, but based on realism and respect, said Commander Daniel Ortega. Only in the measure in which Canada, FRG, Mexico, Venezuela and the European Economic Community nations can convince the United States of the need to strengthen a policy of rapprochement with Nicaragua without threats, pressures or blackmail, will it be possible to bolster our country's nonalignment, Ortega explained yesterday.

During a meeting with a Canadian parliamentary mission which has been visiting Nicaragua the past 3 days, the coordinator of the governing Junta of National Reconstruction added that at this moment, the Nicaraguan revolution faces pressures from the U.S. Government in the form of various kinds of threats, blackmail and aggression in the political, economic and military areas. He underlined the revolutionary government's determination to continue the national reconstruction process based on the principles of political pluralism and mixed economy. Ortega recalled Nicaragua's efforts to improve relations with the United States. We want to get along well with the U.S. Government, but on realistic and fundamentally respectful basis, the FSLN Leader emphasized. He noted that Canada is playing a key role in the initiative.

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON U.S. STATEMENT

PA300420 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Affairs Ministry on 29 January in Managua]

[Text] In view of the statement issued by U.S. State Department spokesman Mr Allan Romberg and published by various news media that referred alleged repressive actions in Zelaya Department by the Nicaraguan Government against the Miskita population, the persecution of clergymen, a declaration that the Atlantic coast is off-limits and other clumsy accusations; that placed U.S. citizens living in Nicaragua or those planning to come to this country on a state of alert, the Nicaraguan Foreign Affairs Ministry considers it necessary to issue the following statement:

1. The U.S. official spokesman's outrageous statement, which has not been confirmed, is absolutely false.

2. The aforementioned statement is part of the orchestrated campaign that the U.S. department has been promoting to damage the prestige of the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government and a preparation for an aggressive military action announced by the most reactionary officials of the U.S. Government.

3. The Nicaraguan Government indignantly says that that statement issued without restraint represents an open intervention in the internal affairs of Nicaragua, and an attempt to have the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction explain how it guarantees the rights of Nicaraguans and foreigners who live and come to our country. Such practices which openly violate the most elemental principles of civilized coexistence among states will force the Nicaraguan Government to act in the same way, by demanding information about the abuses committed against negro communities, Indian groups and other minority groups; and the treatment given Haitian refugees.

4. For this reason, we would like to know what the U.S. Government would say if the Nicaraguan Government, in retaliation for the unfriendly attitude of the U.S. State Department spokesman, starts questioning the U.S. Government about what we all know regarding the treatment given to the aforementioned groups and it informs Nicaraguan citizens living in the United States or those planning to go to that country about the risks they are taking.

5. The Nicaraguan Foreign Affairs Ministry regrets that these false accusations come from an official spokesman. They do not contribute to the established norms of mutual respect; they lead to unnecessary confrontations which deteriorate existing relations. Managua 29 January 1982

SUAZO CORDOVA INAUGURATION VIEWED WITH OPTIMISM

PA281917 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Many positive facts were revealed today after the inauguration of Roberto Suazo Cordova in Honduras. For example, in his inauguration speech the new Honduran president said that he will respect self-determination and nonintervention and that he wants to be a factor of equilibrium and harmony in the search for peace and a common destiny for Central America.

This leads us to believe that the new Honduran president will work to eliminate points of friction along its border with Nicaragua caused by the presence of counterrevolutionary groups, who are there with the assent of Honduran Army elements, which have been making incursions into our territory to commit all kinds of crimes, thereby endangering the cordial relations which our government is trying to maintain with Honduras.

A demonstration of this desire was expressed by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of our National Reconstruction Government Junta, in his decision to head the Nicaraguan mission to the inauguration of the new liberal Honduran chief of state.

In his speech, Suazo Cordova also told the developed countries of the need to establish a new scheme for international economic cooperation, which should not be interpreted as a means of taking advantage of or imposing conditions on our countries. Peoples make history and peoples can also make basic reforms of anachronistic structures which have existed in this region, said the new Honduran chief of state.

Political observers commented on the absence of Guatemalan Dictator Gen Romeo Lucas, who was reportedly afraid of popular demonstrations against him; or were his feelings hurt because he was not invited to the creation of the Central American democratic community?

This was established by El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica and it has been criticized by other rulers, such as Panama's, because it is an exclusive and not an integrationist Central American organization.

The absence of 33 Honduran National Party deputies from the inauguration was scandalous. This conservative party explained that it did not wish to legitimize a liberal party victory which was the result of an election fraud that it has protested.

The outgoing government of Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia was obliged to provide maximum protection for the members of Salvadoran Christian Democratic junta, Napoleon Duarte and Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, from the moment of their arrival. The hotel which housed them required a security and police cordon due to the protests of popular sectors in the streets of Tegucigalpa, which were patrolled by the army.

After the ceremony at the national stadium, Panamanian President Aristides Royo invited the chiefs of state present in Honduras to a luncheon at the Panamanian Embassy. This was attended by Commander Daniel Ortega, Costa Rica's Rodrigo Carazo, Venezuela's Luis Herrera Campins, Colombia's Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, El Salvador's Napoleon Duarte and Belize's Prime Minister George Price.

Afterwards, President Royo told journalists that it was an interesting meeting at which everything was discussed, including Central America's situation. He added that the fact that the meeting was held implies the existence of a healthy state of detente. None of the chiefs of state revealed the scope of the talks or the climate that prevailed. Venezuela's Herrera Campins said that it was a very cordial luncheon with wonderful hosts. Commander Daniel Ortega left the luncheon for a while to meet with the new Honduran president and then returned.

COMMANDER WHEELOCK ACCUSES CTN OF TREASON

PA302120 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Commander Jaime Wheelock, agricultural development and agrarian reform minister, said yesterday that the FSLN will not give the Nicaraguan Workers Federation, CTN, a chance to prosper in the sugar mills or factories. Speaking to hundreds of workers at the opening of the sugarcane harvest at the Javier Guerra sugar mill in Nandaime, Granada Department, Commander Wheelock added that it is the duty of revolutionary workers to denounce the acts of treason and turncoat attitude of the CTN.

Wheelock accused the CTN leaders, who claim to be champions of the people, of interfering with the sugarcane transfer from the Javier Guerra sugar mill to the Benjamin Zeledon sugar mill in Rivas. This is the first sugarcane harvest in the Javier Guerra sugar mill under the revolutionary government. Commander Wheelock also referred to the newspaper LA PRENSA, which he referred to as the counterrevolution's headquarters in Nicaragua.

Here are Commander Wheelock's words: [Begin recording] The revolution's pluralism permits the workers to choose where they want to work, but the revolution will not hesitate to destroy any attempt to cause problems. As I said, under the revolutionary government and according to the laws, the people are free to choose their job but not to poison the minds of other workers. That is why, the FSLN, the historic vanguard of the Nicaraguan people that will lead them to victory, will not give the CTN a chance to prosper in the sugar mills or factories. This will be done through a constant ideological struggle, hand in hand with the people, so that the CTN cannot carry out their maneuvers in the sugar mills and factories. Every revolutionary worker that is aware of what is taking place must come forth in defense of the revolution and denounce and eliminate the traitors and turncoats of the CTN. [applause] [end recording]

GOVERNMENT PUBLICLY REPRIMANDS LA PRENSA

PA310120 Paris AFP in Spanish 2006 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Managua, 30 Jan (AFP) -- The Sandinist government reprimanded today the opposition newspaper LA PRENSA because of the contents of several published articles about the sugar distribution program started here by the Ministry of Domestic Trade. The Communications Media Directorate issued today a resolution in which it reprimands the newspaper, orders it to publish the resolution and warns it on the possibility of more severe sanctions.

The resolution states that in several January issues, LA PRENSA carried out "a campaign intended to provoke speculation and hoarding of sugar by the Nicaraguan people."

The document states that "this information tries to harm the organization for the product's distribution and to instigate a confrontation between one of our people's sector and the people's organization designated for that job."

In the document, the published statements are termed "an alarmist campaign of lies" that violates the economic emergency law and the general law of the communications media.

LA PRENSA has criticized the new sugar distribution system that began last week, stating that the program -- placed in the hands of an organization which supports the FSLN, as the sandinist defense committees do -- "could be used for political manipulation."

GERMANS NOTE EXISTENCE OF POLITICAL PLURALISM

PA300110 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Before leaving for the FRG, Hans-Eberhard Dingels, international secretary of the FRG's Social Democratic Party; and his companion, Claus Lindenberg, a personal adviser to Willy Brandt, made a statement regarding the results of their visit to Nicaragua, where they represented the leadership of their party.

Regarding the sale of weapons by France, Dingels said that our country is free to buy weapons from anyone it wishes, since such a purchase constitutes an effort to guarantee the independence and safety of our territory. He added that the FRG should continue its aid to Nicaragua because it is up to our people to choose their political destiny since they carried out their struggle.

Dingels gave more details about his visit to our country: [Begin Dingels recording with paragraph-by-paragraph translation into Spanish] As representatives of the German Social Democratic Party, we have of course also discussed with the FSLN companeros issues affecting bilateral relations between our two parties.

These talks with the FSLN companeros have given us the impression that relations between out two parties, which were already firm and friendly, have been further strengthened. I would say that in this country, which is in a process of revolution and reconstruction, there exist certain forms of political pluralism and of freedom of the press, which developed after the victory of the sandinist revolution.

During the time in which my companion Claus Lindenberg and I have been here, it was my impression that there is a variety of forms of expression by different political sectors. I am convinced that we will return home with a great deal more information about the process that Nicaragua and its people are experiencing. This in itself means that our mission has been successful. [end recording]

RODRIGUEZ DISCUSSES SECRET MEETING WITH HAIG

FL291400 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 29 Jan 82

["Text" of PRELA dispatch of interview granted by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers -- date and place of interview not given; read by announcer]

[Text] An interview of the CBS television network with U.S. President Ronald Reagan made us ask Comrade Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, to receive us. President Reagan in the televised interview confirmed something about which there were many rumors in international circles since last 23 November, that the Cuban vice president and the U.S. secretary of state had met secretly in Mexico. That was our first question to Comrade Carlos Rafael. This was his reply:

[Answer] When we met on 23 November last year, Secretary of State Haig and I decided by mutual agreement that the meeting should be considered secret. Cuba kept the agreement, although we never had reasons to keep the meeting secret. Without doubt, there was a leak, whose source we did not wish to investigate. When the State Department was asked at that time about this rumor, the U.S. reply was "no comment." We do not have any comments. For our part, we decided to give the same reply, which is the same one we have given to all the diplomats and politicians who have asked us and the Cuban ambassadors abroad. Mr Reagan has decided unilaterally and without prior consultation to confirm publicly the existence of the meeting. We feel that we have been freed from the commitment made, so we confirm that the meeting took place.

[Question] According to President Reagan, the United States agreed to the meeting because there were signs that the Cubans had some things to say. What can you say about this?

[Answer] We Cubans always have many things to say regarding relations between Cuba and the United States, and we say them frequently. I do not know what reasons the U.S. administration had to believe that we had something to tell them in secret. What I can say is that Cuba did not take the initiative for this meeting. The meeting was held on the official initiative of Mexico, and we were invited to the meeting by Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations Jorge Castaneda. This was made perfectly clear at the beginning of the meeting. Cuba went to this meeting because it has never refused to discuss its differences on the basis of mutual respect and the maintenance of our principles. Therefore, when we were consulted by Castaneda, the reply was immediate.

It is good to clear up something. The U.S. press has been commenting that this was the first time that the two countries had a meeting at that high level. This is not true. I already had the opportunity to meet with another secretary of state in May 1978. On the occasion of my attendance at the UN General Assembly, I was invited to meet with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. I do not reveal anything by saying this, since the interview was made public by the State Department itself.

[Question] Do you have any comment to make to us regarding the subject matter of the meeting with Mr Haig?

[Answer] I believe that the meeting enabled each side to express its position. In the name of the Cuban Government I was able to reiterate clearly our principles on each of the regional and world problems which are the basis of our differences with the United States. It was again well defined that Cuba may negotiate with the United States, but that it will never renounce its principles, because as Fidel said, principles are not negotiable. Furthermore, we confirm that Cuba cannot be made to give in nor can it be intimidated by threats.

HAVANA CITES FMLN LETTER TO PRESIDENT REAGAN

FL291750 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Mexico City -- The five top leaders of the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] have sent a letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan in which they repeat their proposal for a political solution in El Salvador. The Mexican newspaper UNO MAS UNO revealed yesterday that the letter from San Salvador, dated 18 January, was signed by Commanders Salvador Cayetano Carpio, of the Popular Liberation Forces, FPL; Joaquin Villalobos, of the People's Revolutionary Army, ERP; (Fernan) Cienfuegos of the Armed Forces of National Resistance, FARN; Shafick Handal, of the Armed Forces of Liberation, FAL; and Roberto Roca, of the Central American Workers Revolutionary Party [Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores Centroamericanos -- PRTC].

The FMLN letter reads: Our proposal includes all-encompassing negotiations with our willingness to begin, at any time -- without preconditions for any of the parties in conflict -- to arrange for a mutually agreed on agenda for discussion, the presence of representatives of governments as witnesses and the necessary information for the Salvadoran people regarding the process of the political solution.

We pose the need for a change in your policy toward El Salvador and demand our legal rights to resolve our problems ourselves without foreign intervention. If your government has the willingness and interest in seeking world peace, in El Salvador you have the opportunity, not merely of contributing to achieve it by dropping your opposition to a political solution, but by building honorable and friendly relations between our peoples.

COLUMNIST COMMENTS ON U.S. DRUG TRAFFIC CHARGES

FL300238 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Irma Caceres commentary]

[Text] The undeclared war being waged by the United States against Cuba has now added to the long list of economic and armed aggressions one new ingredient -- false statements on Cuba's interest to conduct a dialogue with U.S. authorities and that country's ties to accomplices in the international drug traffic.

An interview with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has exposed that intrigue when he stated that his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig took place at the official initiative of Mexico, a friendly country which wants to see the Cuban people be able to live in peace.

Even though we cannot be surprised by any type of attitude on the part of Washington, linking Cuba with the drug traffic appears to be the product of hallucinogens which are commonly used in the United States, where it is estimated that some 63 million persons of all ages use heroine, marijuana and cocaine.

The U.S. Government appears to be interested in blaming others for an internal situation which is increasingly chaotic and alarming as a result of the use of drugs. It forgets that such problem is as old as its own industrial development, and that it has been officially used to drive its soldiers to act in an inhumane and irresponsible manner, as in the case of the war of aggression against Vietnam.

The U.S. Government itself has even acknowledged that officials of the Department of Justice and others were arrested last year for selling marijuana to secret agents in the offices of a government agency.

The daily Miami HERALD published an article reporting that the most profitable crop in Florida is marijuana and noted that in 41 of the 67 counties, there are plantations producing crops bigger than those of sugar, corn and grapefruit.

The figures shown in a confidential poll are very explanatory because they reveal that in the U.S. Armed Forces, 49 percent of the young marines use drugs or drink alcoholic beverages, 43 percent of the soldiers, 34 percent of the sailors and 17 percent of the air force personnel. This business, organized and represented by apparently harmless legal enterprises, reports annual profits to the mafia amounting to more than 20 billion dollars.

In addition, the United States has good relations in this business with some Latin American countries to the degree that some officials have stated that Colombia's income derived from marijuana exports could be greater than those from coffee. According to other figures of the drug control administration, Colombia supplies from 70 to 80 percent of the marijuana consumed in the United States.

Another objective pursued by the United States with this slander could be to discredit Cuba, but the repeated proofs given by the Cuban Government in its regional and international relations throughout these years demonstrate its altruistic cooperation in sectors as vital to the human being as education and health. The development attained by the Cuban people themselves demonstrates this very clearly. But, the U.S. authorities should bear in mind that the presence in Cuba of mafioso Meyer Lansky is history and that he and his partners sought refuge preferably in Miami, one of the biggest international centers of the drug traffic.

HAVANA ANNOUNCES LANDING OF HIJACKED PLANE

FL291444 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1433 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] The Colombian executive jet in which a commando of the M-19 revolutionary movement was traveling landed in Havana at approximately 0100 hours this morning. The guerrillas, six men and one woman, hijacked a Colombian commercial plane on Wednesday with more than a hundred persons on board while flying from Bogota to Pereira. The guerrillas later negotiated the exchange of the passengers for another plane because the Boeing 727 they had hijacked broke down. The executive jet, owned by Colombian industrialist Carlos (Avelira Luye) was delayed for almost 5 hours at the airport in San Andres island for administrative reasons because it landed there with no prior notice when the airport was closed.

CEMA MEETING CLOSES, CASTRO RECEIVES DELEGATES

FL301535 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Cmdr in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, received the heads of the delegations that participated in CEMA's 27th meeting for planning, yesterday at the Palace of the Revolution. Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of Gosplan, expressed his gratitude for the hospitality received on behalf of the delegations and praised the efforts of the Cuban people to develop their economy.

CEMA's 27th meeting for cooperation in planning was brought to a close with the signing of a final protocol and approval of an official communique. The meeting had convened at Havana's Palace of Conventions since 26 January. The CEMA delegations were headed by the deputy chairman of each country's Council of Ministers and the chairman of its Central Planning Boards. The International Investment Bank and CEMA's Secretariat were also represented in this meeting. The meeting considered matters of interest in the economic development of CEMA member countries relating to the 1986-90 5-year planning coordination program, the specific long-range cooperation programs and other matters.

HAITI

REBEL LEADER CLAIMS 176 GOVERNMENT DEATHS

PA310440 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1445 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Santo Domingo, 29 Jan (EFE) -- The secretary general of the committee of Haitian exiles in Santo Domingo reported here that 176 Duvalier followers known as the "leopards" died on Turtle Island in clashes with guerrillas who invaded the island off Haiti's northern coast. According to Luis Samuel Seletine, besides killing the 176 "leopards" who defended the regime of Haitian President Jean Claude Duvalier, the invaders also shot down 2 helicopters of Duvalier's air force. Seletine's statements were published today by the local paper LA NOTICIA.

Seletine said that it is untrue that the struggle to overthrow Duvalier has ended. According to Seletine, President Duvalier ordered the removal and capture of Col Aciduri Ser Luis, head of the "leopards," because he refused to send his men to the battlefront.

Seletine told LA NOTICIA that Daniel Bernard Sansariq's guerrillas have extended the struggle to the peninsula and that battlefronts will be opened in the next few days in several places on the Haitian mainland. The Seletine report indicates that there are more than 1,500 men on Turtle Island and that it is untrue that they have been eliminated by Duvalier's troops, as some international press agencies have reported, echoing the Haitian Government's own declarations.

The exiled Haitian leader made an appeal through the Dominican paper for all his exiled compatriots to provide military support for the movement, which seeks the liberation of Haiti, against the "tyrant who stagnates our people's social development," according to Seletine's own words.

TRINIDAD-TABAGO

VENEZUELAN GUARDSMEN FIRE SHOTS AT TRINIDADIANS

PA302330 Paris AFP in Spanish 0037 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Port-of-Spain, 29 Jan (AFP) -- Members of the Venezuelan National Guard fired Wednesday afternoon against three Trinidadian fishermen from Los Cedros peninsula, separated from Venezuela's east coast by a narrow strip of the Atlantic Ocean. The fishermen were fishing in the Coquin River and were forced to take cover on the island of Trinidad.

According to the Los Cedros fishermen association, none of the fishermen were wounded. They said that the Venezuelan guardsmen told them: "Do not come back, with or without permission, because we will shoot to kill."

The explosive situation in the Gulf of Paria, on the border between Venezuela and Trinidad-Tabago, has forced Trinidad-Tobago authorities to request a meeting between the Venezuelan National Guard and the fisheries joint commission to prevent further incidents.

A few days ago, a Venezuelan guardsman was beaten by Trinidadian fishermen, who took his weapon and threw him out of his boat without a life jacket. The guardsman was rescued 2 hours later by other guardsmen. Meanwhile, Ignacio Silva Sucre, Venezuelan ambassador to Trinidad-Tobago, regretted these incidents and said that the fishermen of Los Cedros, who have the 60 fishing permits issued by the Venezuelan authorities in Caracas to catch shrimp in Venezuelan waters, can continue fishing without any problem. Ambassador Silva denied that the Venezuelan guardsmen had warned the Trinidadian fishermen not to return to fish in Venezuelan waters.